COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

Defense National Stockpile Center
Defense Installation Restoration Program

Hammond Depot
Hammond, Indiana

June 2003

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

Defense National Stockpile Center
Defense Environmental Restoration Program

Hammond Depot
Hammond, Indiana

June 2003

Submitted to:

Defense National Stockpile Center
Environmental Division
8725 John J. Kingman Rd.
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Submitted by:

Guild Communications
5010 Sunnyside Avenue, Suite 201
Beltsville, MD 20705

Under:

Contract No. SPO833-00-M-2088

Table of Contents

List of Figures

Executive Summary

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's environmental stewardship efforts known as the Installation Restoration Program. The Plan is for the Hammond Depot in Hammond, Indiana. It is part of an ongoing commitment to inform residents of the area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. A series of interviews was conducted with private citizens, elected officials and corporate neighbors of the Depot to prepare this plan.

The primary components are:

- Overview of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program
- Key environmental restoration priorities at the Hammond Depot
- Community priorities for information and involvement with Hammond Depot environmental initiatives

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or mishaps on our depots.

The Hammond Depot is currently an active storage depot, engaged in the storage of various materials, including approximately 230,000 tons of ore materials stored in uncovered areas and warehouses across the site. The Depot is scheduled to close in about 2007 with all materials disposed of by that time. The property will then be turned over to the owner, the General Services Administration.

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) conducted in 1998 led to the decision to perform a Focused Site Investigation in 2000. The results of the PA indicated the potential for materials stored outside to be released to the environment via storm water runoff.

A Focused Site Investigation was conducted to determine whether the slag fill foundation of the Depot was the source of materials in the storm water runoff that had been discovered in the Preliminary Assessment.

The investigation produced six conclusions:

1. Lead is the primary material of concern.
2. The majority of metals detected in the storm water were dissolved as a result of acid rain.
3. A slag sample demonstrated a high potential that lead could leach into the ground as a result of historical lead storage practices.
4. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (Storm water) permit may be required if regulatory agencies determine that the Depot is discharging significant levels of pollutants that flow to streams and rivers.
5. The aluminum and iron discovered in the runoff come from the Depot's slag foundation and the materials stored on the site. However, these materials are in concentrations within state and federal environmental regulatory limits.

6. The source of nitrogen-containing chemicals is unknown, although these chemicals appeared both in samples taken from the stored commodities and in background samples.

Based on the conclusions, the SI also produced two recommendations:

- Implement Best Management Practices to minimize storm water runoff from the lead storage areas.
- Do not relocate lead-bearing soils from the lead storage areas.

Additionally, a series of three detention basins will be constructed to filter storm water before it enters the adjacent Wolf Lake.

Section 1: Introduction

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program for the Hammond Depot, Hammond, Indiana. As part of this ongoing program, this Plan informs residents of the Hammond area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. The plan describes the Installation Restoration Program and how it relates to the Hammond Depot, the environmental issues expressed by local residents, and community relations activities that may be scheduled to maintain open and effective communications with our Hammond neighbors.

Many Hammond area residents helped us with the development of this Community Relations Plan. They willingly discussed their environmental interests and, specifically, their thoughts about operations at the Hammond Depot. Those interviewed included local officials, interested citizens, neighbors, nearby business owners, and representatives of elected officials.

This Community Relations Plan is required by federal law and regulation, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as the Superfund, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and the National Contingency Plan, the federal regulation which implements CERCLA/SARA.

This Community Relations Plan is available for public review at the Hammond Public Library, as well as at the Depot during normal business hours.

Section 2: Installation Restoration Program

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is part of a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or mishaps on our depots.

The objectives of the Installation Restoration Program are to:

- identify former storage, waste, spill, and disposal sites
- evaluate the extent and nature of any environmental impacts
- take the appropriate remedial action

If substances posing an immediate threat to human health or the environment are discovered, steps are taken immediately to control them.

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program consists of several phases. The typical phases are:

- Preliminary Assessment
- Site Inspection
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- Decision Document
- Remedial Design
- Remedial Action
- Site Closeout (No Further Action Decision Document)

A **Preliminary Assessment,** the first phase of the program, determines whether past operations or mishaps have contributed to any environmental impacts at the depot. This assessment identifies where, at the depot, environmental problems might exist. The assessment information is gathered through interviews with past and present depot employees and an extensive review of historical and operational records.

If the potential for environmental impacts exists, a **Site Inspection** is conducted. This involves collecting and analyzing soil, groundwater (water found below the land surface) and surface water samples from an identified area. The analysis determines the presence or absence of possible environmental impacts.

If substances exist that may pose a threat to human health, welfare or the environment, but they do not require an immediate response, we begin a **Remedial Investigation**. This phase involves a more detailed inspection and analysis than that conducted during the Site Inspection. In this phase we try to define the precise nature and extent of the environmental impact. If groundwater is affected, hydrogeological studies (the study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water) are conducted to learn the water flow direction and speed. This information is necessary for the development of remedial alternatives in the Feasibility Study.

The **Feasibility Study** is conducted to identify and develop management alternatives, which may range from no action to full remediation. We evaluate these alternatives according to technical practicality, cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, environmental impact and community relations. A proposed remedial alternative is identified. We invite the public to comment on the proposed action. The Feasibility Study activities begin during the **Remedial Investigation** phase.

A **Decision Document,** or Record of Decision, stating the chosen remedial alternative from the Feasibility Study, is written at this point, and, with input from the regulators and the public, is adopted.

The **Remedial Design** phase comes after a decision has been made on which remedial alternative to pursue. The Remedial Design, developed on the basis of the Feasibility Study, is a detailed design of the selected Remedial Action. The design includes specifications and design drawings. The Remedial Design is used to implement the Remedial Action.

During the **Remedial Action** phase, we begin to correct the environmental impact to a level that will protect public health, welfare and the environment. Removing contaminated soil for disposal at a landfill is an example of a remedial measures that might be selected.

If the identified sites do not contain substances that pose a threat to human health or the environment, the information gathered is used to support a **No Further Action Decision Document**. A No Further Action Decision Document is also routinely issued at the conclusion of any remediation (**Site Closeout**). The No Further Action Decision Document is issued to state regulatory agencies for comment. The document is then released to the public for a 30-day comment period.

We welcome and encourage public participation throughout this process. In fact, each of the action steps of this program is coordinated with the Indiana Department of Environmental Protection. In addition, resident concerns are an important part of all Installation Restoration Program decision-making.

Section 3: Depot Background and Focused Site Investigation Results

The Hammond Depot is located on the west side of Hammond, approximately 1,000 feet east of the Indiana-Illinois state line. The Depot is operated by the Defense Logistics Agency under the National Defense Stockpile Program. The program was established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to avoid dependence on foreign sources of essential materials during times of national emergencies. The national stockpile system was developed to create depots strategically located across the country for storage of these strategic materials.

The site is currently an active storage depot, engaged in the storage of various materials including approximately 230,000 tons of materials stored in uncovered and covered areas across the 57 acres comprising the site. The Hammond Depot property originally consisted of approximately 130 acres of land leased from the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company in 1948. In 1969, the General Services Administration purchased the entire site under terms of the original lease agreement. The Hammond Depot has always been used to stockpile raw materials.

The site is bordered by the Indiana Harbor Belt Railway along the east and southeast portions, the Wolf Lake Industrial Center access road to the east, Wolf Lake to the west, and the fence line separating the Depot from the neighboring Wolf Lake industrial/commercial complex on the north.

Outside material storage includes large piles of metal ores and stacked rows of metal bars. Commodities stored outdoors are aluminum, copper, ferrochrome, ferromanganese, lead, tin, and zinc.

Materials stored inside warehouses include beryllium metal, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, columbium-tantalum, rutile, tannin, germanium, quinidine, rubber, thorium nitrate, and tungsten.

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) conducted in 1998 led to the decision to perform a Focused Site Investigation in 2000. The results of the PA indicated the potential for materials stored outside to be released to the environment via storm water runoff.

Findings of the Studies

The purpose of the Focused Site Investigation was to determine whether the slag fill foundation of the Depot was the source of materials being transported in the storm water runoff. The slag base upon which the Depot is built existed prior to its construction because the Hammond Depot property and the area along Wolf Lake were originally used by nearby metallurgical industries as a disposal site for blast furnace slag. Blast furnace slag is the byproduct of many different metallurgical operations such as iron and steel manufacturing, copper smelting, and lead smelting. In the early- to mid-1900s, slag was considered a waste product consisting of impurities from manufacturing processes. Slag is no longer considered a waste and has numerous beneficial uses in construction and industry such as construction material, fill material, trickling filter media, insulating wool, railroad ballast, roofing, and septic tank absorption beds.

Of the storm water constituents sampled, only lead presents a concern to public health. Lead has been detected in storm water samples at levels 5 to 17 times greater than the Environmental Protection Agency level for total lead and 3 to 10 times greater than the level for dissolved lead. The data suggest that acid rain is a major contributing factor to the presence of lead in the storm water.

Conclusions

The Focused Site Investigation produced six conclusions:

1. Lead is the primary material of concern.
2. The majority of the metals detected in the storm water were dissolved as a result of acid rain.
3. A slag sample from Storage Area A revealed that the stored lead could easily leach into the slag. This slag deposit, which covers the entire surface of the facility, exists because the Hammond Depot property was originally used by nearby metallurgical industries as a disposal site for blast furnace slag.
4. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (Storm water) permit may be required if regulatory agencies determine that the Depot is discharging significant levels of pollutants to streams and rivers that flow.
5. The aluminum and iron discovered in the runoff come from the Depot's slag foundation and the materials stored on the site. However, these materials are in concentrations within state and federal environmental regulatory limits.
6. The source of nitrogen containing chemicals is unknown, although these chemicals appeared in samples taken from the stored commodities and in background samples.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions, the SI also produced two recommendations:

1. Implement Best Management Practices to minimize storm water runoff from the lead storage areas. These practices may include:

    a. Seeding or sodding in and around the Depot storage areas to hold the slag in place and to reduce solids in the runoff.
    b. Using barricades such as silt fences, hay bales, or earthen barriers to contain storm water runoff onsite.
    c. Covering outdoor lead piles to prevent offsite transport (in runoff) and to prevent further contamination of the underlying soil.

2. Lead-bearing soils should remain on the lead storage areas for the time being. Should land use change, the soil would then be evaluated for environmental impacts. Removal and disposal of the soils may fall under other environmental regulatory legislation, such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. This law regulates the handling and disposal of all types of wastes (municipal, industrial, hazardous).

Future Action

To prevent sediments from entering the Wolf Lake drainage and wetlands, a series of three basins will be constructed to detain storm water, thus allowing lead and other metals to settle to the bottom of the basins instead of migrating into the lake. The design also establishes suitable vegetation for the storm water detention system that will enhance water quality and improve landscaping. Construction on the basins is scheduled to begin in June 2003.

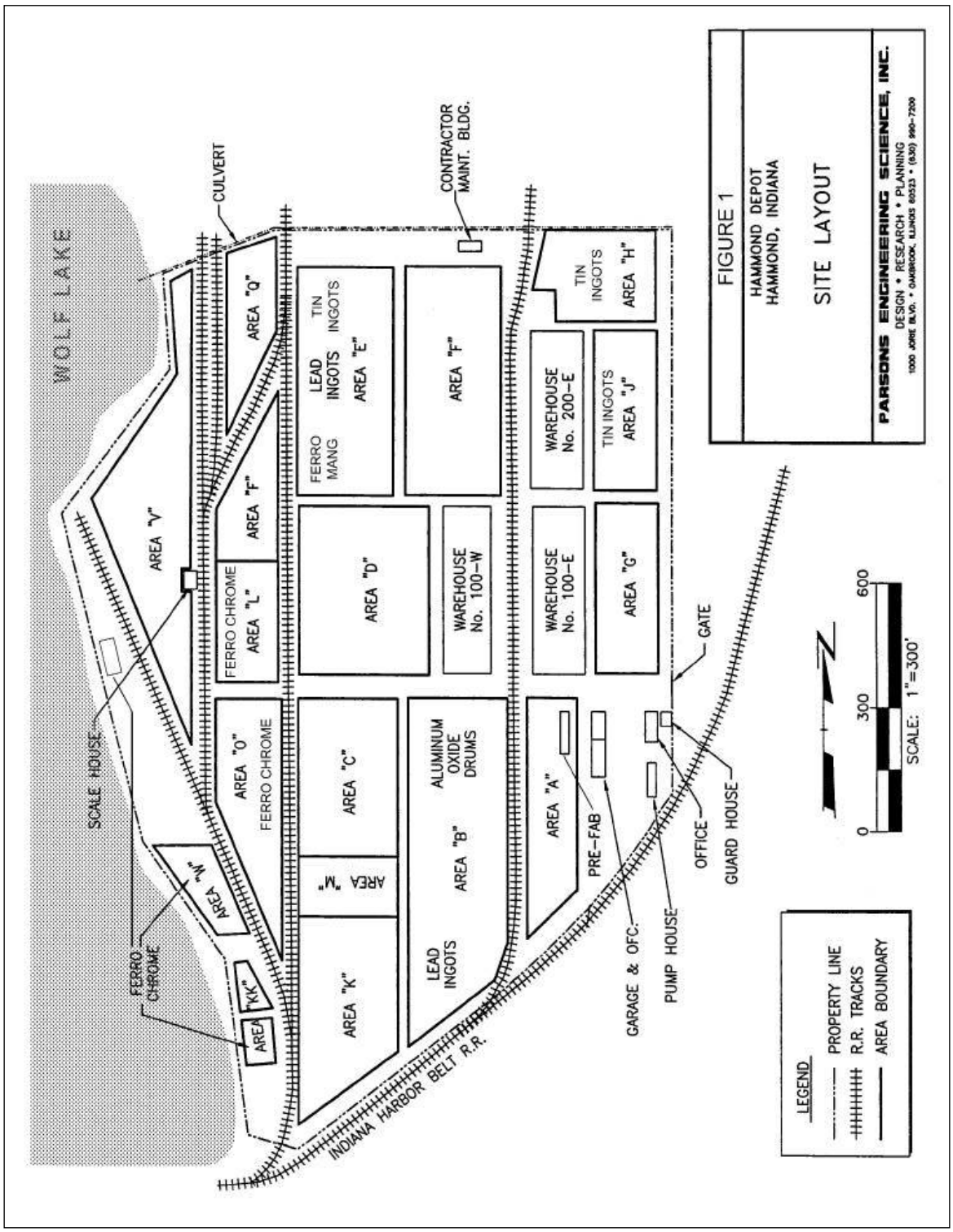

Figure 1. Location of the warehouses and outside storage areas at the Hammond Depot, Hammond, Indiana

Section 4: Area Profile

Community Profile

The Hammond Depot is located on the west side of Hammond, Indiana, approximately 1,000 feet east of the Indiana-Illinois state line.

Located in the extreme northwest corner of Indiana, the city of Hammond is bounded by Lake Michigan to the north, the Little Calumet River to the south, the Illinois state line to the west, and on the east by the cities of Whiting, East Chicago and Gary. It has a population of approximately 85,000 and has a highly industrialized and diversified economy. First settled in 1851, it was incorporated as a city in 1884. The early settlement was first known as Hohman (named after an early settler), and then as State Line (named after its proximity to the Illinois border). In 1869, the Detroit butcher George H. Hammond built a slaughterhouse, which sparked the growth of other industry, and then the city was renamed in his honor.

Geographical and Climatic Characterization

The Hammond Depot is located on the lake plain of ancestral Glacial Lake Chicago. The area is typified as flat and marked by lowland areas containing numerous wetlands. Soils beneath the Depot are characterized as Urban Land. These soils are generally found in areas that have been built up or filled with earth, cinders, slag or combinations of these materials. The surface layer of these areas have been removed, highly disturbed, or covered over to such an extent that the native soils can no longer be identified.

The effect of Lake Michigan on the climate of northern Indiana is most pronounced just inland from the Lake Michigan shore and diminishes rapidly with distance. Cold air passing over the warmer lake water induces precipitation by Lake Michigan in autumn and winter. Average annual precipitation is about 37 inches in northern Indiana.

Wildlife

No known habitat exists to support animals at the Hammond Depot, despite incidental use by some wildlife.

Figure 2. Location of the
Hammond Depot within Indiana

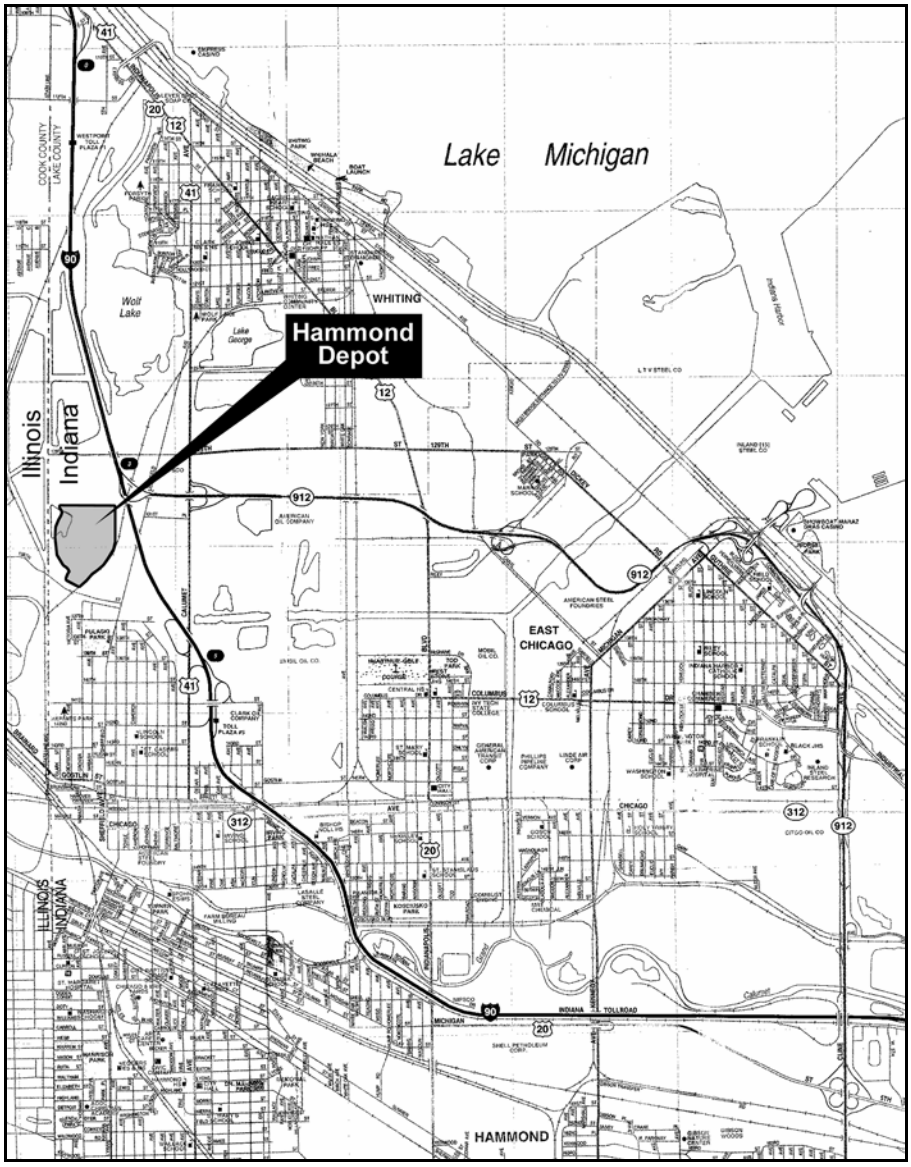

Figure 3. Location of the Hammond Depot within Lake County

Section 5: Public Environmental Interests

The information contained in this section was gathered from fifteen face-to-face interviews with residents of the Hammond, Indiana area. These public environmental interests reflect community concern with environmental issues in general, and the Defense Installation Restoration Program at the Hammond Depot in particular. The interviews were conducted April 23-24, 2003. (See Appendix A for a list of community citizens interviewed.)

Depot-Community Relations

Most of the 15 individuals interviewed for the Community Relations Plan were aware of the Hammond Depot and its status as a "government" installation, but were either unaware or only vaguely aware of what activities are conducted there, i.e., a storage site for strategic materials. Several of those interviewed had no idea. Only three of the interviewees had a detailed understanding of the Depot's activities. Although none of those interviewed was aware of previous environmental studies, several noted that since the Depot is a federal installation, it was likely that such studies have been conducted in the past.

Most interviewees expressed confidence regarding activities at the Depot. However, several expressed some concern. Those concerns were based on a lack of knowledge about Depot activities, as well as the area's history of several local businesses going to the public only after environmental problems arose. Some interviewees were also concerned about the condition in which the government will leave the property after the Depot is closed in about 2007.

Current issues regarding the depot expressed by interviewees included the quality of storm water runoff to adjacent Wolf Lake, improving Depot landscaping to buffer it from the lake, and final disposition of the property upon closure. Numerous interviewees noted that Wolf Lake, located across the perimeter road to the west of the Depot, was an extremely important recreational asset to surrounding communities on both the Indiana and Illinois sides of the state line. (The lake straddles the line.) Interviewees were relieved to know that the Depot is taking measures to keep lead and other heavy metals on its property from migrating into the lake.

Several interviewees recommended that the Depot should have greater outreach into the community, particularly with neighborhood associations. One individual recommended that an outreach initiated in the near future might reduce problems and misunderstandings later in the closure process. Direct outreach via presentations to neighborhood groups and linking the Defense Logistics Agency website to other local web sites such as the City of Hammond, and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, or Indiana Department of Natural Resources were recommended. A variation of the PowerPoint presentation information used by the Depot manager was cited as an example of outreach material. A significant number of those interviewed preferred newsletters as a method of communication when milestones or major events occur. Mail, e-mail and web postings were the preferred methods of dissemination.

Although no interviewees reported involvement in any Depot activities, nor the conduct of any business with the Depot, over half said that they would like to be involved in public participation activities in the future. No one had any specific notion of how he or she might contribute, but suggested that officials "just ask." Several offered to facilitate lines of communication between the Depot and surrounding businesses and neighborhood groups. Most of those interviewed were willing to participate on a community advisory board should such a group be formed. Several noted that the public should be involved in the final disposition of the property, including discussions on the necessary level of cleanup.

Most interviewees recommended the Hammond City Library as an appropriate site repository for documents related to the Depot Installation Restoration Program. Other recommendations included the Lake County Library, Purdue University Calumet Campus library, the Whiting Library, and the City of Chicago Public Library Hegwish Branch. Many interviewees recommended that these documents also be made available on a website.

Public Issues

Almost all of those interviewed expressed a high personal interest in environmental issues. They also believe that the general public in the Hammond area shares this high level of concern. When asked about factors contributing to this concern, interviewees noted a number of issues: polluted industrial sites surround the area; the area is adjacent to Lake Michigan; the area has been declared below standards for healthy air quality; the Hammond area has a very active environmental community; and a cancer cluster has been identified in the area surrounding the Depot.

Most interviewees reported that there was significant local media interest in environmental issues, with several noting that this was not surprising considering Northwest Indiana's history of environmental industrial problems. The *Times* was considered to be best outlet for reporting on environmental issues. The *Post-Tribune* was also prominently mentioned. The *Chicago Daily Southtown* was noted by one interviewee from the Illinois side of the Depot area as being a good source of environmental happenings for residents of the south side of Chicago.

Section 6: Community Relations Activities and Timing

To meet the information desires of the community and to allow Hammond area residents to participate in the decision-making process, the Defense National Stockpile Center may schedule community relations activities throughout the Installation Restoration Program process at the Hammond Depot. These activities comply with the community involvement requirements of the National Contingency Plan and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly called Superfund. We will review this Community Relations Plan throughout the Installation Restoration Program process to ensure that it continues to meet the public's information needs.

Highlights of Program

The activities associated with this Community Relations Plan (CRP) are designed to keep area residents informed of cleanup actions and allow them ongoing opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. The Depot will conduct community relations activities that will coincide with technical activities to ensure that information is received in a timely manner by the public.

The Depot's CRP serves as a planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve the public. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach to and communication with the community. CRP activities can include the following elements:

- **Information Repositories (IRs)** - An Information Repository for the Depot is a required project file for public use that contains site information, documents on site activities and general information about the Depot's cleanup program. Technical summaries, site reports and fact sheets are included. The purpose of these files is to allow the public open and convenient access to site-related documents so that the public may stay better informed about the cleanup process. (Refer to Appendix B for the location of the Depot's IRs.)

- **Mailing List** – We have compiled an initial mailing list of individuals and organizations interested in Installation Restoration Program activities at the Hammond Depot. Other individuals and organizations that wish to be included in our mailings should contact John Olzewski, Hammond Depot Manager, (219) 937-5383. (See Appendix C for the current mailing list.)

- **Community Meetings** - Community meetings provide an open forum for information exchange among the Depot, other agencies, the media and the public. These meetings inform area residents of the studies' results and provide a forum for community members to ask questions or offer comments and suggestions on our findings. After the meetings, minutes are prepared and made available to the public at future Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings (if applicable) and in the Information Repositories.

- **Fact Sheets/Newsletters/Other** - The Depot is committed to providing simple, clear explanations of findings, risk information and remedial technologies in the form of fact sheets, newsletters and progress reports to address concerns expressed by the community. Community members are encouraged to request information. This information will also be placed in the Information Repositories.

- **Public Comment Periods** - Following the publication of environmental cleanup decision documents, the public will have a 30-day period to review and provide comments on the document or selected cleanup method. Public comment meetings will be held during required time periods for environmental cleanup documents. The public will be notified of these meetings through the local media. They will be held at a time and place convenient to the general public. Minutes of these meetings will be prepared and made available to the public at RAB meetings (if applicable) and in the Information Repositories.

- **Restoration Advisory Board** – If there is significant public interest, the Defense National Stockpile Center may form a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) through which area residents will participate in the Installation Restoration Program. This group will review the technical information developed during and following the Remedial Investigation. The Board would provide an open forum for discussion and exchange of information between the public and the government agencies involved. Its members would be asked to assist the Depot in sharing information with the local community. Included in this group would be leaders of local community groups, citizen representatives and local public officials.

Planned Community Relations Activities

- Conduct public meetings during public comment periods for environmental cleanup decision documents as required.

- Prepare responsiveness summaries following public comment periods for the proposed plans.

- Provide responses to written and oral comments from public comment periods. Comments will be considered and incorporated, as appropriate, and attached to final documents such as Records of Decision (RODs) and No Further Action Decision Documents.

- Make copies of the RODs available for public review at the local Information Repositories after RODs are approved and signed and prior to commencement of the Remedial Action. A Notice of Availability for the ROD will be published in local newspapers that will also summarize the basis for and purpose of the selected action.

- Revise the Community Relations Plan when actions have occurred that change the Depot's approach to community relations, such as activities appropriate for the

Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase. Revisions to the Community Relations Plan should update facts and verify information; assess the community relations program to date and indicate what approach the Depot should take; develop a strategy to prepare the community for a future role in the environmental cleanup process; and conduct additional community interviews, if necessary.

For Additional Information

The point of contact for all inquiries related to Installation Restoration Program activities at the Hammond Depot is:

John Olszewski
Hammond Depot
Defense National Stockpile Center
3200 Sheffield Ave.
Hammond, IN 46327
(219) 937-5383

Additional information related to the Installation Restoration Program activities may be requested from:

DNSC Public Affairs
Attn: Environmental Division
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6223
(703) 767-4430

Appendix A:
Community Relations Plan
Interviewees

The following people were interviewed during the preparation of this Community Relations Plan. The Defense National Stockpile Center recognizes their individual contributions to this effort and appreciates their involvement.

Mike Aniol
Aniol Hardware
13416 Baltimore Ave.
Chicago, IL 60633

John Beckman
Hammond Parks Foundation
160 Roskin Road
Porter, IN 46304

Michael Boos
Wolf Lake Initiative
P.O. Box 17022
Chicago, IL 60617

Tom Dexl
Sales Manager
Harbour Point Estates
4000 East 134th St.
Chicago, IL 60633

Todd Kadolth
Principal
Clark Middle/High School
1921 Davis Ave.
Whiting, IN 46394

Thomas Keilman
Director, Public Affairs
BP Products, North America
2815 Indianapolis Blvd.
Whiting, IN 46394

Reggie Korthals
Director, Environmental Programs
NW Indiana Regional Planning Commission
6100 Southport Road
Portage, IN 46368

Joseph Kosina
President, Lakeshore Chamber of Commerce
5246 Hohman Ave.
Hammond, IN 46320

Arthur Peschke
Director, Wolf Lake Conservation Project, Inc.
1436 Warwick Ave.
Whiting, IN 46394

Michael Pillen
President
United Transportation Group, Inc.
East Chicago, IN 46312

Timothy Sanders
Director, NW Indiana Office
U.S. Senator Richard Lugar
175 W. Lincolnway, Suite G-1
Valpariso, IN 46383

Curtis Vosti
Director, City of Hammond Parks Dept.
Hammond Civic Center
5825 Sohl
Hammond, IN 46320

Joseph Zemen
Environmental Health and Safety Manager
Wolf Lake Industrial Center
3200 Sheffield Ave.
Hammond, IN 46327

Mark Kalwinski (neighbor)
Hammond, IN

Dale Snow (neighbor)
Whiting, IN

Appendix B:
Information Repositories

The public information files for the Hammond Depot Installation Restoration Program are held at:

Hammond Public Library

Information Desk
564 State Street
Hammond, IN 46320
(219) 931-5100, Ext. 333

Hours of operation:

Monday – Thursday:	9:00am – 9:00pm
Friday & Saturday:	9:00am – 5:00pm
Sunday:	Closed

Hammond Depot

3200 Sheffield Ave.
Hammond, IN 46327

Monday – Friday:	7:00am – 4:30pm
Saturday & Sunday:	Closed
Federal Holidays:	Closed

Appendix C:
Mailing List

The following individuals, agencies and organizations comprise our initial mailing list. These individuals and organizations, along with those who were already on the mailing list created in response to the recent mercury issue, will receive information, as it becomes available, on Installation Restoration Program activities at the Hammond Depot. Other individuals or organizations wishing to be included on the mailing list should telephone John Olszewski, (219) 937-5383.

Key Community Leaders and Interested Parties

Federal Officials

Richard Lugar, US Senate
Main District Office:
1180 Market Tower
10 W. Market St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: (317) 226-5555

Evan Bayh, US Senate
Main District Office:
1650 Market Tower
10 W. Market St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: (317) 554-0750
Fax: (317) 554-0760

Rep. Peter Visclosky, US House of Representatives 1st District
Main District Office:
701 E. 83rd Ave., Ste. 9
Merrillville, IN 46410
Phone: (219) 795-1844
Fax: (219) 795-1850

State Elected Officials

Frank O'Bannon, Governor
Office of the Governor
State House, Room 206
Indianapolis, IN 46204

State Senate, Dist. 1
Frank Mrvan
Statehouse
200 West Washington
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 382-9467

State Representative, Dist. 11
Dan Stevenson
Statehouse
200 West Washington
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 382-9874

County Commissioners
(219) 755-3200
Rudolph Clay-Dist. 1
Frances DuPey –Dist. 3
Gerry Scheub-Dist. 2

County Governing Body
(291) 755-3280

John Aguilera-Dist. 5

Larry Blanchard-Dist. 7

Bernadette Costa-Dist. 1

Troy Montgomery-Dist. 2

Tom O'Donnell- Dist. 4

Don Potrebic- Dist. 6

William Smith-Dist. 3

City of Hammond Officials
Hammond City Hall
5925 Calumet Ave.
Hammond, IN 46320

Duane Dedelow, Mayor
(219) 853-6301

Councilmen at Large:
Robert Markovich
(219) 659-5376

Ernest Dillon
(219) 931-2066

Kathleen Pucalik
(219) 712-3379

County Officials
Lake County
County Courthouse
2293 North Main Street
Crown Point, IN 46307

District Councilmen
Dr. George Janosek-Dist. 1
(219) 659-8922

Alfonso Salinas-Dist. 2
(219) 931-5599

McKinley Nuthall-Dist. 3
(219) 931-7228

David Hamm-Dist. 4
(219) 931-4127

Kathy Kazmierczak-Dist. 5
(219) 845-5268

James Dowling-Dist. 6
(219) 844-6848

Media, Hammond Area
The Times
601 W. 45th Ave.
Munster, IN 46321
(219) 933-3200

The Post-Tribune
433 East 83rd Ave.
Merrillville, IN 46410
(219) 648-3000

The Daily Southtown
6901 West 159th Street
Tinley Park, IL 60477
(708) 633-6777

WJOB Radio Station - AM 1230
6405 Olcott Avenue
Hammond, IN 46320-2877
(219) 844-1230

Appendix D:
Glossary

Comment Period: A period, usually 30 days, when members of the public review and comment on specific documents or proposed actions.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law, often called Superfund, enacted by Congress in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

Decision Document: A formal published record of a significant decision made regarding an Installation Restoration Program site. Decision Documents are prepared when a site requires no further action or when a site remediation method has been selected.

Focused Feasibility Study: The Focused Feasibility Study is used to select the most appropriate remedial alternative for a site, to prepare cost estimates and to initiate the remedial design. When circumstances limit the number of available options, and therefore the number of available alternatives developed, a Focused Feasibility Study, focusing on two or three alternatives, may be applicable.

Groundwater: Water beneath the earth's surface, found in soil, sand and other porous substances. Groundwater may be pumped to the surface and used as a source of drinking water or for irrigation.

Hydrogeologic Study: The study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

Information Repository: A place where current information, technical reports and reference documents concerning a Defense National Stockpile Center Installation Restoration Program site are stored. The Information Repository is usually in a public library near the depot and is available for public access and review.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act environmental cleanup program. It was established to identify, assess, investigate and clean up substances at past disposal and spill sites.

Monitoring Well: A well used to collect groundwater samples for water quality analysis or to measure groundwater levels. A monitoring well can also be a well drilled at a hazardous waste site to collect groundwater samples for the purpose of physical, chemical or biological analysis to determine the amounts, types and distribution of substances in the groundwater beneath or migrating from a site.

Preliminary Assessment (PA): The first phase of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program. It consists primarily of past and present depot employee interviews and a thorough review of operational and historic records of the depot. This assessment discovers if potential environmental impacts exist on the depot. If further study is needed, a Site Inspection is conducted.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation of the remedy selected to contain, control or remediate an identified site. This action follows the Remedial Design phase of the Installation Restoration Program.

Remedial Design (RD): The development of technical specifications and engineering design necessary to carry out a Remedial Action.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): Investigation and analytical studies conducted at an Installation Restoration Program site. The investigation and study fully define the type and extent of the environmental impacts, establish criteria for remediating the site, identify and screen potential alternative remedies and analyze the technologies and costs related to each potential alternative remedy.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): This law establishes a framework to achieve environmentally sound management of both hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. RCRA also promotes resource recovery (recycling) techniques and methods to reduce the generation of hazardous waste.

Site Inspection (SI): The second phase of the Installation Restoration Program. A Site Inspection begins if the Preliminary Assessment suggests the existence of environmental impacts at a particular site. This second phase involves on-scene inspection and sampling of soil, surface water and groundwater. The samples are analyzed to confirm the presence or absence of environmental impacts.

Solvent: A liquid substance that dissolves or disperses other substances.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): A federal law enacted by Congress in 1986. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. This Act sets cleanup standards that strongly favor permanent remedies, gives the Environmental Protection Agency more control over cleanup procedures and involves states and the public in the cleanup decision-making process. This Act sets health and safety standards for workers at cleanup sites.

Surface Water: Ground-level bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and streams.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): The primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.